Business Notices.

ESPENSCHEID solicits the attention of his clistomers, and the public to a great improvement just perfected in hate manufactured upon as entirerovement in the interpretable of the own on the water-proof stiff, oy which it results its obaye much longer, and inparts to it a principal giose. This invention, originating with him will be used exclusively in the manufacture of his bate, and will give them a preference ever all others in this city. Call and judge for yourselves of the advantages offered by this exclusion. A Expression of the advantages of even the control of th

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERNS. March I. Sorr Fux Hars of every variety of lor, manufactured with express reference to the ta of a first-class fashionable city trade

Ette, No. 49 Nasyu et.,

Retween Liberty et and Maidan-lane.

THE SPRING STYLE OF KNOX is as beautiful as it is light, as light as it is derable, and as durable as it is cheep. If you want a becoming Har becoming in make, ma-terial and style, visic either of Kaox's establishments, at No 128 Fulton et. or No 533 Broadway.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pani's Church

St. Pan's Church

SPRING, INSS—CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—Our stock of CLOTES. CASSIMERS and VESTINGS for Spring trade in now ready for inspection, embracing excepting that is now and destrible, ofcontown imperiation or selections. The custer of this Department headed by Mr. A. H. VAN PLIA. Are writed to the first class in their everal inces of COATS, VESTS and PANTS; and our determination is to space no pains or expense to make this a very popular. Department of our husiness. The directions to this effect are; let. To make every garment up to the best standard of taste and workmanchip, the quality to be always fairly represented. 2d. To be prompt to the very hung a garment is promised; and, Sa. To be a little lower in price than garments of the same description can be had for classwhere.

D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Brodway.

Dealers in CLOTHING visiting New-York this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Burners Captulog, as we feel accord they will find in from its extent variety style and chesiness, well worthy of their consideration. While the disposition of our manufacturers this areaton has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed correleves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor to manufacture a much larger stock than we have even done; which consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remersably one prices.

terdone; which consequently, we tremerably of prices.

D. Drvitts & Co. Nos. 258, 259 and 230 Broadway, Conser Warren st. New York POPULAR TRADE. -E. H. LEADSEATER & CO. No. 3d Broadway, are now selling non Sitze. DeLarines, Sare goe, Bombazines, Line no. Ribbons, whavis. Ac., cheaper that any other establishment in the city. The y offer, this marching fine French Ginghams, and wide, at 1; Saregas from 16 unrich Sitze at 4/, 5/ and 6/, and all other kinds of goods equally cheap.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT IL. S. ROGENS'S FANCY BARAR, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The remisinder of this immens a rock, embracing Work Stores, Reference, Papier Maché Work, Fans, Opera Gissess. Toilet Boxes, Genilemen's and Ladies' Dressiny-lames Dressing and She Combs, elegant Statuary, Parian, Parcelsia and Marbie Vasses, Newman's celebrated Water, Colors, together with the most choice selection of Fertunery and Suspe, with an endiese very offort of the substance of the second of the se

Spring having made its appearance, gentlemen are commercing to my seids their Winter apparel and are beginning to call on ALFRED MUNROR & Co. No. 441 Broadway to supply themselves with garments satisfied for the season and as Spring Overcosts, Business Costs, Pantaloons, Vests, Berlino Yeats Grasts, &c. &c. They keep good goods, with and fashionably made up, together with a choice assortment of Furnishing Goods.

Boys' and Children's Clothing at reasonable prices, and every article warranted to be as represented. One price and orderistion.

PIANOS. - T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated

tage to call HORACE WATERS, No. 35 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. White at, have just received from the last large anction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Alto Velvet Carpet, 11/1 to 14/1 per yard.

Rich Tapestry, 8/1 to 10/1 per yard.

Rich Tapestry, 8/1 to 10/1 per yard.

Three ply, 8/1 to 9/1 per yard.

Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6/.

And all other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS, - SMITH & LOUSSERN, No. 455 Broadway, next Grandet, are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION of 25 PER CEST.

d in this market, as a knowledge of manon's prices.

Rich Velver, 10 | to 14 | per yard.

Rich Tarsersux, 7 | to 16 | per yard.

Rich Bussells, 7 | to 19 | per yard.

Rich Three Flv, 7 | to 19 | per yard.

Best Increas, 5 | to 6 | per yard.

r goods equally low. And other g

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most reasonable terms No. 210 BOWERY-HYATT'S NEW CARPET EM

PORIUM.—Great inducementate buyers of Carpeting, Oil Gi-Hearth Rugs, Door Mate. Table and Plane Covers. Mate Window Shedes, &c. Also, 10,000 yards of Carpeting and Cloth at 49 per cent less than value: decidedly great barg SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, IMPROVED-So

as to run without noise, with very little power, and sawing the finest thread without ever breaking. The profit of using these Machines is \$1.000 a year. References in abundance can be given to satisfy all who are interested, that these Machines are suited to do every kind of work perfectly.

I. M. Singra & Co. No. 223 Broadway. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOI
SAFES, with Hall's pattent powder proof Locks, the same tils
were awarded seperate. Medsis at the World's Fair, London
1801, and World's Fair, New York 1803, and 54, and this istuLeck, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Made
at the London World's Fair, though others were on excibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make
and sell his patent Champion SAFE with Hall's patent to wdee
proof Locks

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water at., New York.

REMOVAL .- FAIRBANKS & Co. bave remov to No. 189 Broadway, near Dey st., where they offer a full mortment of their PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES, and the most extensive variety of Weighing Apparatus to be fo In the United States.

MELODEONS,-S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELOis, tuned to equal temperament, can be found only at the cand Plano Store of Horack Waters. No 353 Broad-The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND

DESILER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AS ACCEPTLES are a remedy that seldom fails. Read the follom valueble testimons; i.e., and the follom valueble testimons; i.e., and the embaribete, eithers to the embaribete, eithers the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would some locally withhold our commendation from any useless article, for prompted by darly and gratifund to acknowledge and certify; virtues of your anti-Periodic Fills. Having used them in a families, it is no more than an set of justice to you, Str. to a that our exspectations were more than realized. Our chills a freet was tumediately overcome, and our appetites and hear restored by their midd but potent agency; and we besisted to easy that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our houset on ion they far exceed every other medicine with which was acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffer from this disagree able disorder.

J. W. Davison, John Williams, E. M. Tisdale,

JOHN WILLIAMS, E. M. TISDALE, HIRAM ELWOOD, JOHN D. STARING.

from this disagreeable disorder.

J. W. BAYSON,
JANK HESS.
E. M. PIERSON,
E. M. TISDALE,
F. M. PIERSON,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS.
Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my charch, and all of them are persons of good infigurent, respectability and truth; and what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true. Yours, truly,
For sale by Charles D. DESHLER, Agentla at the wholesale Depolt, No. 3d Brondway, N. Y.; also by Hovin & Paul, No. 4d Brondway, N. Y.; also by Hovin & Paul, No. C. H. Rike, corner of John at and Blundway, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.; F. V. RUSHON, Autor-Hones and corner of Canal at and Brondway, and by Druggists generally
HOLLOWAY'S. ONN'THEN'T, AND PLILS.—AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. — Any ulcer, wound or sore even of 20 years' standing, may be cured by these celebrated Medicines. Use them, and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone is destroyed. Here, then, is a cure for all! Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lans, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Drugglets, at 25 cents, 62; cents, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ tents, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ t

Rats don't die in their holes, but come out and die by using Costan's effectual Rat. Cocknoach, &c. Ex-TERMINATOR. Who esale and Retail Depot. SSS Broadway, New York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR.

THE SNOW ON CAPE COD .- The Boston Traveller of last evening says that nothing has yet been heard of the cars of the Cape Cod Railroad, the snow being so deep in that direction as to prevent communica-

FROM BRAZIL.—A letter from Rio, dated Jan. 17, complains of the effect of the European war en business. Steamers from Liverpool and Southampton having been taken off to convey troops to the Crimes, Rio merchants, including Americans, experience much delay in the receipt of their letters. It is said the question of the free navigation of the Amazon was under discussion between the Brazilian Government and the American Minister, with a bepeful prospect of a favorable termination. The previous report that Gen. Urquiza had signed a treaty of peace with the Governor of Buence Ayres is confirmed, and much benefit, it in anticipated, will result therefrom. A cargo of 300 coolles had arrived from China, to labor on the plantations. The health of the City of Rio de Janeiro was good.

FATAL AFFRAY .- By a friend, says The Port Gib FATAL AVERAY.—By a friend, says The Port Gibson Herald, we are put in possession of the information that, on Monday evening last, the 29th ult., a difficulty occurred in Gallatin between Mr. H. J. Frice, and three brothers named Joel Norton, R. Norton, and Andrew Norton, which resulted fatally to Mr. Price. In the rencounter Mr. P. received eleven buckshot—one piercing his body near the heart. He lived until Tuesday night, and expired. The Nortons, immediately upon the commission of the deed, were promptly arrested, and committed to jull by Sheriff Haley. The Circuit Court of Copiah County being in session, they were handed over to the Grand Jury for judicial examination.

The Connecticut River is clear of ice below Hart-

The Connecticut River is clear of ice below Hart-ford, and navigation has been resumed.

New-Bork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1855.

Nothing yet from the expected steamers. At Halifax at 84 o'clock last night the weather was fair, and the sky clear. At Sandy Hook it was bazy, and the night very dark so that no steamer would be likely to venture near the shore.

The New Hampshire Election results in an overwhelming rebuke to President Pierce-the Anti Administration candidates for all offices being choren. Ralph Metcalf, Know-Nothing, is chosen Governor by the people, in consequence of a liberal lift from the Whigs. The three new Members of Congress-Pike, Tappan Cragin-are thorough-going Anti-Nebrasmen of the Free-Soil Whig stamp. The Legislature will be strongly against the hitherte invincible Democracy, and we may look for the unusual spectacle of two straight Anti-Slavery Senators in the next Congress in the place of Norris and Williams. From the partial returns of Representatives-Koow-Nothings 97. Democrats 18, Whigs 2-it is clear that the Whigs almost unanimously furnished or accepted the Know-Nothing candidates. Still we may presume "Sam" will claim the work as one of his unadulterated victories. He was shrewd enough to fuse on the side that was sure to win. and ought frankly to acknowledge his obligation to the Anti-Nebraska men of all creeds who have avenged him upon his enemy in the White House; but perhaps the Virginia election is too near to expect so simple an act of justice.

The Free-and-Easy at Blackwell's Island, yesterday, in which the Legislative visitors participated, was a capital specimen of ruffi-nism in high life, and one which cannot fail to bring deep disgrace upon the City. The parties directly responsible for this infamy are the members of the Board of Governors of the Alms House who voted down a motion that no spirituous liquors should be provided for the occasion. It was for the wine and brandy that the always-thirsty herd of hangers on around the City Hall bullied, coaxed or begged for invitations, or "faced in' without asking; it was the liquor that began to flow in a steady stream the moment the boat left the dock which set on a member of the Board of Councilmen to quarrel with ex-Alderman Dodge; and the liquor kept up the row until, from fear of a general fight, the ruse of ringing the boat's bell and starting for the City was resorted to. There were two hundred bottles of wine, and an unlimited quantity of brandy, but neither tea nor coffee, and but one pitcher of water to be seen at the dinner. The disgraceful scenes which marked the entire excursion capnot fail to produce a good effect, so far as the great measure of a Probibitory law is concerned. The Senators have been told that New York City did not want the law -that she was well enough without restriction-that the closing of rum-shops on Sunday was as much of reform as the people demanded, and that was already done. The Schators-we wish all of them had been present-bave seen for themselves. They have seen their presiding officer, with the brimming beaker at his hand, silenced in his speech by the brawling of a set of men who represent the dignity, intelligence and moral worth of the greatest City in America; they have seen a day devoted to a high and important duty, made infamous by a herd of rum-swilling loafers, and all through the tolerance, if not the connivance of a body of City officers of most respectable standing: they have seen the initiatory steps, the dripking, the brawling, the fighting, which lead to the State Prison and the gallows, taken under the very noses, of hundreds of criminals whose fatal fault was in keeping up for a longer time and with a little more spirit the sort of frolic begun by the Councilman with the Ex-Alderman. Will they doubt any longer whether New-York City needs relief from the rule of Rum? Let the tax-payers, also, who are to foot the bill for this grand outpouring of wine and brandy, and not only that, but shoulder the burning disgrace of the scenes produced thereby, carefully and thoughtfully pender the facts, as set forth in our report of the doings of the day, and be prepared, at the earliest opportunity, to render justice to those public officers through whom the City has suffered this degrading humiliation.

A painful accident happened at Meredith, N. H., yesterday, during the election. A floor gave way in the Town Hall, pitching some three hundred men into a heap eighteen feet below. Five or six are probably dead, and a great number are severely injured.

Very large and dangerous fires are raging in the pine woods between Savannah and Macon. Gee., and near Columbia, S. C. The Southern telegraph wires are destroyed for a considerable distance.

The storm along the coast of Massachusetts a few days since, appears to have been very destructive. A large number of wrecked and stranded vessels have already been reported.

The Know-Nothing leaders of this State some time ago took occasion, in letters addressed to their Virginia brethren to declare their innocence of all sympathy with the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North, especially as exhibited in the reclection of Senator Seward. In this they only said what was notoriously true; and they might have added, with equal veracity, that they were resolved to devote their humble abilities to putting the Order throughout the country on the same Pro-Slavery platform with themselves. How their services in this direction and how the general tendencies of the Order are appreciated by Southern statesmen may be seen from the following extract from a recent speech by Gov. Smith, of Virginia:

Smith, of Virginia:

"I will never interfere with foreigners now in the country—but I know foreigners who approve the policy of arresting the importation of foreigners who approve the policy of arresting the importation of foreigners. The origin of the K.N. is a struggle for bread-a frightful and anyry question at the North. As the South it is a political question of high importance. The North has some Representatives than the South idensity. The natural is crease of the South il-3 greater than that of the North become there are greater checks on population there is but the artificial dement of foreignism brings 50,000 who settle annually in the free States, with matrices against Starery, making 50 Representatives in particular to swell the apposition to the South! To stop this enarmous depressor from what is one policy! What is the frightful prospect before us! The effect of Know. Nothingom us to turn back the tide of immigration, and our highest duty to the South is to discoverage unmigration. I deprecate it as a great calomity.

In other words, the Know-Nothing movement is the best defense which the Black Power and

is the best defense which the Black Power can desire, for it will arrest the growth of the North, and make Freedom as weak as Slavery. Can a slave-driver desire any better reason for regarding the new party with approbation? It turns back the industrious thousands "with instincts collect as much revenue for postages as we do

against Slavery." who would otherwise come to increase the population of the free States and render the contrast between their prosperity and free and the decay of the slave States still more glaring. Such, according to Gov. Smith, is the necessary tendency of the Order, while the affection of its magnates for the patriarchal institution, with its bloodhounds, barems, and women whippings, should enlist under their banner every slave-driver and every demagogue of the South

CHEAP POSTAGE-UNIFORM RATES. A lew and uniform rate of postage, with increased facilities of collection and distribution, was the leading idea of Mr. Rewland Hill, in calling the attention of the British public to the subject of Postal Reform. He believed that if the people could have chesp postage, they would write more letters; and the result shows that he was right. In fourteen years, from less than eighty millions, more than four hundred millions of letters passed through the British mails. In the revenue of the Department there has likewise been a large increase. On the introduction of Penny Pestage, the revenue of the Post-Office fell to a little more than half a million sterling. but immediately began to rise, and the results of the last quarter show a clear revenue of over £1,300,000.

There are several popular fallacies prevalent in this country respecting penny postage in Eag and. One is, that the receipts have never recovered since the reduction. Previous to the year 1839, the gross revenue was \$11,953,815, and 12 years afterward it amounted to \$12,110,-840. Another error is, that mail transportation and distribution in Great Britain costs a penny a letter. It really costs just about half that sum, and the other half goes as clear profit to the Government. Look at the figures: The gross reverue from postage, in 1853, was \$12,872,040, and the net revenue to Government, \$5,868,640, or almost one-half. This does not include postage on newspapers, which is paid by a stamp duty of one penny a copy, and which goes into the revenue of the kingdom, but is not reckoued as postage. Add this item, and the gross postal revenue would be double the expenses of management. It should also be stated that the revenue is increasing much more rapidly than the expenses. Now, if the British Government can distribute letters at a cost of one cent each, is it unreasonable to suppose that we can do it for double that sum, or

two cents a letter ! Let us examine the matter. We have three rates of postage for letters, two methods of rating it, and two methods of receiving pay for the same. There are the drop-letters, one cent; letters over 3,000 miles, six cents, and all others, three cents. These are the rates for single letters, and in proportion for every halfounce above the first. Domestic letters, i. c. those circulated in the country, are rated at three postages, if over an ounce, but not over an ounce and a haif: but letters for Europe are reckoned at four rates, if ever an ounce and less than two ounces. The postage may be paid either in stamps or money. This requires a double set of accounts. Every letter should be paid in stamps or sent unpaid. Were this the case-were all single letters charged the same amount, without regard to distance, we could dispense entirely with the waybills and current accounts between different offices. In England, a simple "Letter Bill" accompanies the letters, but half the time there is nothing on it. When letters are sent without being paid, the fact is noted, and the amount unpaid is charged to the Postmaster receiving the package. As may be supposed, there is very little of this postage, for 984 per cent, of all letters are prepaid. It should also be stated that there is a place on this bill for putting the addresses of registered letters, to be used as occasion may

But to come to the subject of uniform postage. We propose a single rate, viz., two cents a letter, and that it apply to all single letters, whether conveyed a long or a short distance-from Nassaust. to Broadway, New-York to Brooklyn, or from Bangor to Sacramento, -- Some persons may consider this arrangement unjust, but on reflection this impression will vanish. It is to be borne in mind that we all write a considerable number of letters, some to go long distances, and some short ones. No man would use either the one or the other exclusively. Hence, no one could justly complain that the system operated partially. Again, it is a well-ascertained fact, that a uniform rate of postage so simplifies work and increases correspondence, that letters may be conveyed at a very low rate. Indeed, it is believed that Government saves a sufficient sum by making its system uniform, to justify it in adopting the lowest charges at which it carries any letter where a variety of rates are employed. For example: the postage on all letters in Great Britain might be reduced to a half-penny, and the system would sustain itself: but let the dropletters be charged that amount, and all others a penny, and the labor and expense would be so increased that the drop-letter would cost more than half a penny, and considerably more than half the cost of those sent long distances. Take our own postal system; see the expense of carrying it on, and what the money goes for: we give

a statement covering three years: Transportation. #3,588,664 4,225,311 4,966,368 2,893,146 3,076,449

Total.... \$21 000,613 \$12.600,613 \$8 699 935

It will be seen that just about seven twelfths of the total expenses are set down to transportation, and five-twelfths to miscellaneous charges. It is perfectly evident that drop-letters partake just as largely of all expenses except transportation, as those that are carried across the country; the clerk-hire and office-rent are precisely the same. Now, the actual cost of transporting our mails and managing our postal affairs. s considerably greater than the revenue from postage: so much so, that the average cost of every letter reckoned at the single rate, mailed in 1852, was three cents and seventy-five hundredths, or three and three-quarter cents. Call it this sum, or call it three cents, the same as if our postage system did pay for itself, and how can that five-twelfths of the postal expenses be so divided among the drop-letters, and those going short distances, that any of them can be reckoned as low as a cent postage, and pay their due share! The cent will not do it by a good deal. If you go higher than a cent you must have it charged at two cents, as we have no circulating medium between those sums. At this rate, two cents per single letter, we can have all our letters mailed, transported, and delivered. The principle of uniform postages amounts to this. The expense of attending to any letters amounts to more than one cent, and at two, if we have uniformity, we can

now, while correspondence will increase much faster, for the public will use increased and chespened privileges far more.

With uniform letter-postage at two cents.

there will be a falling off of revenue, if

ne more letters are written; or on the

supposition that there will be more, and

still not enough to make up for the reduction,

we can make it up in three or four par-

shall lose on letters to California and Oregon by

reducing postage from six to two cents. The

number of letters from those States, however, is

ticulars, to which we will briefly refer.

so small that we should not lose there more than sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year. Oa the other hand, there would be a gain from the following sources: 1. Increase in correspondence in consequence of the reduction. 2. Drop-letters, being raised to two cents, will pay more. 3. The establishment of a Money-Order system will increase correspondence, and consequently the Post-Office revenne. 4. The introduction of letter-carriers will be followed by the same results. 5. Let an extra charge be made on all letters mailed after the office is closed, said charge being always prepaid in stamps. This gives a privilege that the public do not now enjoy. The plan of uniformity and simplicity, enabling us to send letters without way-bills-if prepaid by stamps-will enable us to do this, and have a bag or window open for the purpose up to the minute the mail leaves the office. This practice has long been in use in England. These late letter fees," in England and Wales alone, amounted, in the year 1840, to more than \$37,000. They now amount to \$120,000 annually. Of course, no one would be compelled to use this accommodation unless he pleased. 6. All dead letters that have been mailed without the postage being paid, should be returned to the writers, and the postage exacted-double postage-as on all letters sent unpaid. No man has a right to ask the public to tex themselves for carrying letters for a writer who cannot get his letter to his correspondent. We now lose about \$100,000 on unpaid postages of dead letters. 7. Let all letters be rated by the ounce-above the first ounce-in the same manner as the European letters are now rated. This is necessary for uniformity. Call all letters up to half an ounce single, and from that to an ounce double, and then over one ounce and less than two, quadruple, and so on, reckoning no half ounces beyond the first. This is quicker done; it saves time in rating. Apart from the consideration that the postage on the heavy letters would be paid by the wealthier classes, it will be borne in mind that it is more trouble to bandle them-frequently it is necessary that they should be weighed -hence the justice in taxing them higher in proportion to their weight than the single letter. 8. Let our little blue postage stamps be dispensed with, and no item of postage lower than two cents be recognized under any circumstances. Let all newspapers and magazines that have their postage paid periodically, have a certain rate per quarter or year, but no single payment of less than two cents. No payments should be received in money for anything mailed; and everything of whatever description that is mailed. should be charged just double, in case the postage is not prepaid; or if too little is paid, charge the excess double. So with letters or other things that are forwarded. If prepaid to their first destination, then charge just that rate for forwarding, but double the postage for the first journey, if not prepaid, and if forwarded, double agair, making it quadruple. This is equitable. If a letter has been prepaid, the writer has done all he can: and if the letter has to be forwarded, the receiver should not pay a penalty of double postsge. Then, in case letters are forwarded, the first rate will always be charged, no matter what that rate was. 9. Charge all letters two cents if prepaid, and have no rate of postage for anything less than that, and a very large number of circulars, handbills, and advertisements that are now sent all over the country, in unsealed envelopes, for one cent, with all the trouble of mailing, rating, delivering, and collecting postage on them, will be made to pay two cents, and this will add considerably to the revenue-for they are very numerous.

-By adopting these simple arrangements the people of this country may enjoy the benefit of ust as low rates of letter postage as those of England, while, we doubt not the Department may be made amply able to support itself.

COLONIZATION.

The N. Y. Times of yesterday has an account of Algeria, based on the last Report of the French Minister of War. The Times very innocently adopts the French couleur de rose rub-a-dub statements of the Big-Knife Minister. But what is the real state of the case! Upward of 200,000 Frenchmen-the picked brawn and muscle of the State-have been murdered in the stupid and inhuman contest in Algeria, while its expenses and demoralizations-the brigand spirit of idleness and waste which it begot-led to the dethronement of Louis Philippe, and all the horrors of a revolution, ending in the utter prostration of France under the feet of Louis Bonsparte, and his war in the East, leading to a whirlpool of desolation. In forty years the expenses of the French Government have exceeded its receipts by full four thousand millions of francs-eight hundred millions of dollars-and that includes chiefly the prodigality of the State in its Algerine and kindred operations. Up to this moment, likewise, Algeria, so far from paying its cost, is an expense to the treasury of about one hundred to one hundred and twenty million francs ayear. The industry, so called, of Algeria, is paid for out of the taxes of the brown bread and soup-meager of the peasant at home. Of the beasted 60,000 colonists, but a small portion are Frenchmen-adventurers of Germany and other European States taking the lead in trying to do something under sn African empire held at the sword's point, and not Frenchmen, who, of all Europeans, are, proverbially, the least fitted for colonization.

One of the greatest of all great political delusions is the Colonization theory. It is a prominent cause of our commercial disorders, for our own policy has been an undue spreading of our population-California, its distance considered, being virtually a colony-and coincident with this positive achievement is colonization comes the meditated one of Cubs, the Sandwich Islands and other broad lands mentioned and unmentioned. But the great prosperity, strength, respectability and virtue of a State lie in the concentration, and not the diffusion of its forces. Home-life is the mother of virtues, and not the unlicensed vagabondage of mere colonization in

quest of adventure, where the influence of the gentler sex is wanting, and the culture of cour age degenerates into ruffishism; while, too, such heroism never pays its own expenses, but lives on the taxes of sewing-girls, servants, laborers, and toilers of all kinds. Our army, our navy, our diplomacy, are all in point-they all are required by the scattering instead of the concentrating principle in national affaire. They are European and barbarous in their origin. They are, as far as they go, copies of the French system: and their end is to divert attention from the real causes of strength-wealth, and the whole moral and physical culture of a State.

We see it stated that Mr. Daniel Uilmann has gone to Virginia, to engineer the K. N. cause, and aid in the defeat of Mr. Wise and the Democrats. Whether this be true we know not; but we cannot refuse to testify that nobody has a better understanding than he of the entire business of defeats. Unfortunately, however, his skill consists in getting himself defeated, and his party with bim, and we are not surprised to learn that, since his arrival in the Old Dominion, the partisans of Wise have gained courage. But don't let them be too confident. There's no lane, says the proverb, without a turning, and on this principle Ullmann is justified in having hopes, not only of beating Wise, but of becoming Vice President of the United States, and then President in the due order of nature. It is taught by the Brahmins that the god Vishpu, adored of all good Hindoos, will recompense with immortal honors and pleasures those who persevere in any lofty aim against disappointments and obstacles: while what their virtue does not attain in the period of one existence they are sure of in some subsequent transmigration. What consolations there are in Hindonism!

CAPT. INGRAHAM .- The Charleston Standard says that while this distinguished officer is receiving from the people of foreign countries flattering testimonials admiration for his heroic conduct in the Kozsta business, his entire property at home is passing under the auctioneer's bammer to satisfy an execution for a security debt. Twenty thousand dollars would preserve the gallant officer's homestead. The debt is no private obligation, but is a liability incurred for the defalcation of an official of the State. The honorable and courageous discharge of public duty might furnish some ground for relief, especially where, by the default of another officer of State, an innocent person was made to suffer, while absent in the public service. Mr. Ingraham's father, an officer under Paul Jones in the Revolutionary Navy, tost his entire fortune by French spoliation. The recent veto of the President wid cut Capt. I. off from the last channel by which his fortune might have been repaired. Mr. Ingraham has served his country nobly; he has lost his hereditary rights by the action of the Federal Executive; his debt is one literally to the State, as surety for an officer of hers.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE EXPECTED STEAMERS.

Boston, Tuesday, March 13, 1855, The New-Brunswick line ceased working this afternoon, but, via Quebec, we have Halifax dates to 8] o'clock this evening, at which time the weather was fine and clear, but nothing had been heard of either the Pacific or Africa. From some unexplained cause, after getting through the above dispatch, the Quebec line closed for the night.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 13, 1835. In Dover the Know Nothing Moderator was elected by 245 mejority. Rollinsford, Somersworth, and New-Market also chose Enow-Nothing Moderators by large majorities. Political excitement was never o great in New-Hampshire. SECOND DISPATCH.

The vote of Concord is, for Baker 774, Metcalf, (K. N.) 1,034, Bell 120, scattering 53. Ten Know-Nothing Representatives are chosen in Concord, with

the assistance of the Whigs and Free Soilers. Manchester gives Baker 671, Metcalf 1,915, Bell Fowler 29, and sends fourteen Know Nothing Representatives. Some thirty towns in Rockingham, Strafford and Hillsboro' Counties show just about the same relative vote for Governor, and with only two exceptions, have elected Know-Nothing Represen-

For Members of Congress there was but two tickets in each District-the Democratic and the Oppo--and the latter are believed to be elect three Districts. The same remark applies, also, to State Senators in most of the Districts.

In some twenty cities and towns the Know-Nothings have elected 97 Representatives; the Democrats, and the Whigs, 2.

Three Anti-Administration Members of Congress are probably elected. Gov. Baker is badly beaten, and there is no ques

tion but what Metcalf has been elected by the people. Complete returns from 65 cities and towns give Metcalf, K. N., 12,844; Baker, Dem., 9,168; Bell, Incomplete returns from some 40 other towns, do not essentially vary the complexion of the above re-

The vote of Nashua is, for Metcalf, 1,022; Baker,

472: Bell. 169: Fowler, 25, The vote of Portsmouth is, for Metcalf, 790; Baker, 566; Bell, 81; Fowler, 1.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Cheshire County has gone strong "Know-Nothing." The Democrats here give up the election. Metcalf has probably a majority of 3,000. Three anti-Administration members of Congress are certainly elected.

DEFADEUL ACCIDENT. CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 13, 1855.

In Meredith village, this forenoon, while citizens vere balloting for Moderator in the new Town Hall. the floor fell in, precipitating about 300 people 18 fee upon stones and rubbish beneath. George Clark John M. Mead, John Leavitt, Hiram Plummer, R. C. Tuttle, and Thomas Eastman were so badly injured that slight hopes are entertained of their recovery. Forty-six others were taken from the ruins-many of them with broken limbs, and other severe inju-Two persons were reported dead when the train left. VIRGINIA KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION!

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, March 13, 1855. The State Convention of Knew-Nothings, to nomi-

nate State officers, met to-day. The attendance is large, and it is thought the Convention will continue in session through to-morrow. The proceedings have been kept entirely secret, thus far,

MARINE DISASTERS. Boston, Tuesday, March 13, 1855. The barometer indicates an approaching gale; wind

The barometer indicates an approaching gale; wind north-east.

The ship Hudson, from Savannah for Boston, went ashore on Saturday on Brewster Flats. Cap Cod, and had twelve feet of water in her hold yesterday. Ninety-five bales of cotton had been taken out by the schooner Waldros, Holmes, arrived here. The vessel lays easy, and will probably be got off, the weather continuing good. The crew are eafs.

At Provincetown the gale was heavy. The schooner Eutokah, from Norfolk for Boston, went ashore near Race Point. All the hands were drowned. The vessel and eargo, with the exception of sixty barrels of tar, proved a total loss.

The brig Civilian, from Matanzae for Boston, went

ashore near Cape Cod Light. Crew saved; but the cargo, consisting of molasses, is nearly a total less. The vessed may possibly be got off.

The vessed may possibly be got off.

The schooner Carolina, Grant, from Cardenas far Beaten, went ashore near Billingsgate Light. Crew saved, and the vessel and cargo probably saved.

A back, name unknown, from New Orleans (a Boeton, is ashore near Namet Light. Crew saved, we saved to the cargo will be saved.

The schooner Morning Star capsized, in Barnatable Bay, and drifted ashore. The crew were saved.

The other schooners known to be in the Bay whea the gale commenced are missing still.

The bark Edisto, from Charleston for Boston, with a cargo of cotton, rice, &c., is ashore on Orleans Beach, iving high and dry. It is thought she will be got off without much damage, and that her cargo will be saved in good order.

The schooner Lillie Rich is ashore at Barnatable. Her crew and passengers are safe. She will be got off with but little damage.

The bark Murillo, from New Orleans for Boston, is ashore at Namest, and has bilged. Her masts are gone. Her cargo will be partly saved.

The schooner J. C. Bowley, from Norfolk, is ashore in Barnatable Bay, her crew are safe.

Schooner Goiden Esgle, Burt, at this port from Pravincetown, reports the gale of Stunday very avers at that place. Schooner Olsta, Giles hones for St. Thomas, dragged ashore, and received considerable damage.

amage. herm, brig is also reported ashore on the Short

A term, brig is also reposed.

Ground near Wellfleet.
Schomer Smith Tuttle, (of Wellfleet.) yesterday reported ashore, is partially insured at Provincestora, Cargo saved in a damaged condition.

Schr. Berjamin, of Eastport, ashore at Warren's Cove, is expected to be a total keet. Her cargo is being landed.

ing landed.

A telegraphic dispatch from Capt Parker, of brig Ormus, of New Bedford, dated Philadelphia, 126 inst., states that the Ormus had been shown on Brundywine Shoals, but had got off and arrived at Paile delphia with both pumps going, to keep her free. No further particulars. THE OHIO RIVER.

WHENLING The day, March 13, 1855.
The river rising with ten feet and nine inches water in the channel. We have been visited by heavy rains.

THE MAINE LAW IN DANGER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: The Maine Liquor bill is, indeed, in danger. The Senate opened the move nent yesterday significantly. I confess that I was altogether unprepared for such a demonstration. The Hon. W. Clarke, of Wayne, a professed friend of the measure, moved an at to the first section, for the avowed pur pose of striking from the bill the great principle of search and seizure. He supported his proposition by a few weak and sophistical reasons, some of which occasioned some little merriment among intelligent

I was extremely serry to see Senator Dickinson commit himself in favor of the same measure. He argued in favor of it from the assumed premise that the people did not want a bill containing it. I say assumed premise, because it so resulted. He did not attempt to prove it, and in this wise: Last year there were two members in the House, one from Tompkins and one from Dutchess, who were in favor of search and seizure. Both those members were renom-inated this last Fall, and defeated: therefore, the people of the State of New-York are opposed to search and seizure. Ludierous as this may appear, it is the substance of the entire argument.

The Hen. Senator from the 1st, Judge Halsey.

pinted the Senator from the XXVIth most beautifully upon his logical (') conclusion.

Senator Bishop, in a few clear and pointed remarks, demonstrated the demand of the people for a bill coataining this great, efficient agent in enforcing a Pro-

But argument will avail little. I judge from the movement that there is a prearranged determination to defeat this principle in the bill. It so, the bill had better fail wholly, and it may be that this is the secret desire of the movers. Such an impression was extensively made upon the minds of those who witnessed the proceedings.

Remove from the bill the principle of search and seizue, and what will be the effect? A violation of the law can in no instance be convicted, except by the old difficult mode. It has been tried, again and sgain, with little success. By it alone the illegal tra-fic can never be stopped. Past experience demosstrates this position, and teason entirely correba-

With search and seizure in, every violator of the law, lives in jeopardy every hour. He knows not before what magistrate the preliminary proceedings may be taking, that shall, the next moment send the officer into his concealed drinking-room, to seize all his liquors and devote them to destruction. He knows that such liquors, taken in Court, must surely outsblish his own guilt. This authority to search and seize, opens to the eye of the vigilant officer the entire internal arrangements of the various secret apartments for drinking and gambling, and exposes these dons of iniquity. By a simple warrant to arrest the person, no such entrance can be gained. The individual found in the entrance or reception room, the officer makes the arrest and returns to the magistrate with his prisoner. While making that arrest, groups of young men may be in adjoining rooms, d ambling, and ere the trial of the keeper of the tablishment is ended, he will have made energy

Strike out this feature of search, and the bill is ruined. It will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed. To pass such a law would be a grown insult to the people of the State. Nay, more; it would be a base fraud upon them. It would be pretending to pass a Prohibitory law, such as the people desire, when it is well known that a Prohibitory law is isseparably connected with, and as now used in and other States, means a Prohibitory law of the Maine Law kind—the only distinguishing and new

doubly to pay all costs, fines and penalties.

feature or principle in which is march and seizure. Shall the State of New York recode from the high ground upon this great measure where she has proudly stood for three years past ! Having for thesets years talked of no other law, and considered no other law, and requested her representatives to easet no other law than one containing this great officien element-search and seizure; having elected an Assembly that has passed it by a larger vote than it has ever before been passed by; a Governor who is really and willing to sign it, and a Senate that passed it last year, and, unless guilty of a gross spostacy, one that, the People will be sure to remember, will again do so, ought there to be any trembling or misgivings?

If the Senate does what has been charged, and which, I find, is the theme of remark all through the State, defeat the bill, and striking out what it has all ready proposed will most effectually do so in my juic ment, upon that branch of the Legislature whole responsibility fall, for there it will of right belong. The Assembly has done nobly. It has fear lessly and nobly met and discharged its duty. Will that action the people are satisfied.

Electors of the State of New-York ! look to your Senators! It is not yet too late. Fourteen or fifteen like good and true men, will resist to the last this attempt to strangle the bill. They will not, until compelled to, allow the bill thus to be mangled, its great vitalizing element to be cut out, and it to be returned to the Assembly a lifeless corpse; where, these turned, it will, no doubt, be most indignantly spursed, as the people will spurn it and those who thus pass it.

A SPECTATOR.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, March 12, 1855. Although our State is a small one, electing but three members of Congress, yet, as our Annual Election is the first to be held each year, many people from other States take a lively interest in our contests, to see how we lead off, and especially is this the case just now broken up as the parties are, and broken down as the National Administration is, the readers of THE TRIS-UNE should know that the votes to-morrow, in this State, will not give anything like a fair test of public opinion here. In the first place, Gov. Baker is at